

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724

Vol. V, No. 2

NYC police may get body armor, after cop is saved by his vest

Police in New York are considering an offer by city officials that would provide soft body armor for the metropolis's law enforcement personnel. The proposal was made earlier this month after the life of a transit police officer was saved when his bulletproof vest deflected an assailant's shotgun blast.

Commenting on the incident, Mayor Edward Koch told the *New York Daily News* that he would fund the purchase of vests for all of the city's officers, if Police Commissioner Robert McGuire requests such a move. "Thank God for that bulletproof vest," Koch said. "Whatever the police commissioner requests to save the lives of police officers will always be granted. It will be a top priority."

Upon hearing the mayor's proposal, McGuire remarked that he would issue a

recommendation on the offer "very soon," noting that his department must study "which vests are the best and also whether or not police officers would wear them."

Shortly before Koch made his funding offer to McGuire, Samuel DeMilia, the president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, reported that his groups would use \$24,000 which it raised at a recent policemen's ball to buy 240 lightweight vests. He noted that a lottery would be conducted among the NYCPD's 18,000 police officers to determine which officers would receive the devices, and he urged the public to make donations to a special fund for additional body armor purchases.

DeMilia's counterpart, Transit Police Benevolent Association president William McKechnie, took a different tack, announcing that the entire 2,700-member subway force could be provided with vests for under \$300,000. He pointed out that the figure is less than it would cost to fund pension and benefit payments to the survivors of one slain officer, whose life could have been saved by soft body armor.

Noting that the Transit Authority force currently owns less than half a dozen vests, McKechnie charged that the city has an obligation "to protect the people who are protecting its citizens. We're being penny-wise and pound foolish with police officers' lives."

It was the wisdom of transit police officer William Winder, 28, that touched off the sudden interest in bulletproof vests among city officials and police union leaders. On the night of January 8, Winder was wearing his three-pound, under-the-shirt vest, which he had purchased for \$125, when he was summoned from his subway post to investigate a robbery in progress. When Winder arrived at the scene, a small bar in the Bronx, he ordered the three suspects to freeze, prompting one of them to fire point-blank at him with a shotgun. The blast forced dozens of pellets to penetrate his face, neck and upper shoulders, but police reported that two-thirds of the barrage was safely absorbed by the vest.

Winder managed to move to a nearby restaurant and radio for help, which reportedly came in minutes from regular city police. The wounded officer was reported in stable condition after he was taken to a Bronx hospital, and police report that they are searching for three suspects involved in the shooting.

LEAA has been advocating the use of vests by all police officers for the past several years. The agency regularly reports on incidents involving the lives of officers being saved by the devices, and in 1977, it awarded a \$1.5 million grant for vest field tests in 15 cities.

Continued on Page 8

In this issue . . .

NewsBriefs	2	Supreme Court Briefs	5
Study suggests special banding required in robbery/assault cases.	3	Alaskan fleeing felon statute found to be unconstitutional	5
Charges of guard brutality at Massachusetts prison unfounded, FBI says	3	On Crime	6
New research supports feasibility of rehabilitating sex offenders	3	Burden's Beat	6
New FAA regulations change antiterroring strategies	3	Interagency bickering binders effectiveness of arson probes	7
		Job openings in the criminal justice system	10
		Upcoming Events	11
		New police products	12

Nation's toughest drug law passes Supreme Court test

New York State's controversial drug law, considered to be the strictest in the nation, withstood a challenge in the Supreme Court this month, in spite of the protests of two Justices who denounced the statute as being unreasonably severe.

According to the Associated Press, the constitutional test came in the form of an appeal by two women who had been sentenced under the law to as much as life imprisonment in separate cases involving small quantities of cocaine. Only Associate Justices Thurgood Marshall and Lewis F. Powell Jr. favored reviewing the cases, while it takes at least four of the nine members of the Court to grant review of an appeal.

In a dissenting opinion, Marshall, joined by Powell, described the statute as being unconstitutional, noting that the gravity of New York State's drug dilemma cannot be considered as a valid justification for the law's stiff penalties.

"However serious its narcotics problem, New York cannot constitutionally treat those with peripheral involvement in drug trafficking as if they were responsible for the problem in its entirety," the justice stated.

One of the women involved in this month's appeal, Martha Carmona, had

pleaded guilty in 1975 to possessing an ounce of a substance containing cocaine. The second petitioner, Roberta Fowler, was convicted almost five years ago of selling a fraction of an ounce of a substance containing cocaine to an undercover agent for \$20. She was sentenced to four years to life, while Carmona was given a six years to life prison term.

Marshall traced his dissenting argument back to the beginnings of American jurisprudence. "Few legal principles are more firmly rooted in the Bill of Rights and its common-law antecedents than the requirement of proportionality between a crime and its punishment," he said.

Pointing out what he viewed as a discrepancy in the statute's punitive aspects, the Justice observed that under the drug law, defendants convicted of possession or sale of narcotics faced a sentence that exceeded the penalties prescribed by the state for such crimes as manslaughter and forcible rape.

In 1976, a Federally-funded study indicated that the statute was not living up to expectations, finding that the actual number of drug offenders sentenced to prison declined under the stricter law.

Chicago court to decide whether vets should get promotion edge

The issue of whether military veterans should be given an advantage on Chicago's police promotion lists was taken to court last month in two separate cases, with a group of 37 sergeants arguing against the concept and a lieutenant supporting it.

As reported by the *Chicago Tribune*, the dispute centers on a municipal personnel department rule which requires that extra points be tacked on to the scores of hiring exams taken by military veterans, thereby improving their positions on employment lists. The regulation stipulates that such an applicant must have served on active duty for one year between 1940 and 1973, and not have been subject to a dishonorable discharge.

Contending that another rule requires promotion lists to be prepared the same way as employment rankings, Lieutenant Joseph Curtin is seeking a court order from Circuit Court Judge Arthur Dunne in regard to his placement on the captains list. The petition requests that city personnel director Charles Pounian award the lieutenant five extra points for his service in the Navy during the early 1960s.

According to Curtin's suit, the added five points would greatly improve his

chances of being promoted in the future. The court papers noted that he received a numerical score of 86.60 on the promotion test, placing him 77th on the list, but that his veteran's status would give him a 91.60 exam score and an 11th ranking on the promotion roll.

The lieutenant claims that almost a year after he completed the captains test in November 1977, the promotion list was posted "for the purpose of permitting the persons ranked to request that veterans preference points be added to their final examination score." However, when he petitioned the personnel department to add on the veterans credits last October 25, officials there refused his request.

Curtin's attorney, Daniel Houlihan, said that the department denied his client the extra points on the grounds that, under department rules in existence before 1977, Curtin was entitled to veteran's preference only if he served during wartime.

But in providing an official response to the lieutenant's suit, the city maintained that veterans points apply only to employment lists, the Curtin failed to show any right to such points on the promotion roll.

Continued on Page 9

89 Pages
\$2.95

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the
Criminal Justice Center
448 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

Please reserve _____ copy(ies) of the
Evidence Technician Program Manual.
Enclosed is my check for \$2.95 for
each copy ordered _____. Please bill
me _____

Name _____
Address _____

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

Confidentiality of police personnel files upheld

A Federal judge ruled last month that police in Albuquerque, New Mexico can withhold certain information contained in their personnel files from a grand jury that has been investigating alleged police brutality in the city.

According to the *Washington Post*, the ruling is considered to be a victory for Albuquerque Mayor David Rusk, who for the past six months has refused to hand over the personnel files of two officers accused of using excessive force in carrying out their duties.

In withholding the data, Rusk and two city attorneys had risked jail terms and a \$150,000 fine, under contempt-of-court charges imposed by U.S. District Court Judge Santiago Campos. The judge removed the penalties on December 27, a week after the mayor agreed to provide the Federal grand jury with expurgated versions of the officers' files.

Explaining his refusal to hand over the complete dossiers, Rusk noted that "there is nothing in them directly related to the case," and that they contain statements extracted from the officers under threat of dismissal and with the promise of confidentiality.

When asked why he suddenly accepted the mayor's limited compliance, Campos indicated that he had not been made aware of the nature of the files until December 26. "It was not until today that evidence was presented specifically related to the manner in which the [compelled] statements were obtained."

Prior to removing the contempt charges against Rusk and his aides, Campos had questioned the two officers in his chambers.

The American Civil Liberties Union attorney who represented the pair noted that the case involved the constitutional issue of self-incrimination. "The officers have a legitimate Fifth Amendment right not to have compelled testimony used against them," he stated.

Meanwhile, Rusk, who is the son of former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, said he was "highly pleased" with the ruling. "I don't tend to think in apocalyptic terms," he commented. "The decision was highly important, though, in terms of the potential loss of good internal police discipline. Compelled testimony is critical

information in departmental investigations.

During the six months of legal jousting with the grand jury, the mayor had maintained that internal police investigations are the most effective protection against police brutality.

LEAA to fund program to streamline state courts

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is seeking applications to its Fundamental Court Improvement Program, an effort designed to aid states in streamlining their court systems and improving the efficiency of their public defender components.

"This program is designed to support initiatives primarily aimed at improving the management, financing, and organization of both state court systems as well as indigent defense delivery systems," a recent LEAA announcement noted. "Financial support will be considered only where the problems cannot be remedied by available technical assistance."

Aspects that will be covered under the court improvement portion of the project include trial court consolidation and court structure simplification, centralized management and planning, centralized rule-making, centralized budgeting and state financing of courts, and statewide or multicounty pretrial release systems.

Under the indigent defense enhancement phase of the program, assistance will be provided for the creation of statewide or multicounty organized defender systems, the completion of system studies aimed at determining the cost of delivery systems at the regional or state level, the establishment of statewide appellate defender offices, and the development of new statewide or multicounty or regional defender systems.

In spite of the wide-ranging scope of the project, LEAA has warned that financial support will not be provided for a number of specific judicial improvements. These include court training or education programs, information system enhancement or implementation, routine or minor criminal code revision, routine planning, bench or bar committee meeting or conferences, court delay reduction, local jurisdiction court reform, and court construction or renovation.

The program will finance up to eight in-depth feasibility studies on the reorganization of court or defense services with

grants ranging from \$20,000 to \$75,000. In addition, up to seven implementation efforts will be supported by grants which will range in size from \$50,000 to \$600,000.

LEAA has developed information packets which are to be used in drafting concept papers and grant applications to the program. No application will be considered unless it includes responses to the key issues contained in the packet, according to LEAA. The filing deadline is April 30, 1979.

For further information about the grant funds, write or call: Fundamental Court Improvement Program, Adjudication Division, Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 376-3615.

Laser speeds transmission of arrest fingerprints in NYC

Criminal justice officials in New York City are now able to transmit arrest fingerprint data to an Albany crime computer at space age speeds through the use of a laser system that was installed this month as part of a State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) pilot project.

The new device, which was invented by DCJS personnel and constructed by the Litton Datalog Corporation, replaces a machine that sent Manhattan arrest prints to the state's central criminal history computer in 14 minutes.

Billed as "the world's fastest crime-catcher," the unit is capable of beaming the fingerprints in the 180 miles to Albany in 45 seconds. The accelerated data project promises to significantly improve the lead time for arraignment print checks requested by New York City police officers, judges and attorneys.

At an unveiling ceremony in New York City this month, DCJS Commissioner Frank Rogers described the system as "the first 45-second, inter-city capability in the world." Also attending the ceremony were Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire, Citywide Administrative Judge David Ross, Transit Authority Police Chief Sanford Garelik and Housing Authority Chief Benjamin Ward.

According to a DCJS spokesman, the new system will eventually be installed in other boroughs of the city, and later be expanded to serve DCJS's statewide communications network.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$9.50 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call: (212) 489-3592.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Managing Editor Michael Balton

Associate Editors Dorothy Bracey
Karen Kaplowitz
Joseph Peterson
John Stead
Subscriptions Charles Tozzo
Operations Marie Rosen
Advertising Gerard Paulino
Typography Laura Kelly

Publisher Richard H. Ward

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Judith Fearon, Robert McCormack, Avery Eli Okin, Antony E. Simpson
CORRESPONDENTS: California: Robert Arnold, Gary Denise, Joyce Denise, Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, Sam Skolnik; Colorado: Phillip Maimone; Delaware: Jack Dowling, Jacob Haber; District of Columbia: Claire Villarreal; Florida: David Rice; Georgia: John Granfield, P. E. Ward; Illinois: Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan Hracek, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts; Kansas: Galan Janeksel, Maryland: Clayton Buckles, Joseph Bunce, Preston Horstmann; Massachusetts: Anne Adams, George Sherill; Michigan: Don Dahlstrom, George Felkenes, Kenneth Griffin, Jacqueline Moss; Mississippi: Kenneth Fairly; Missouri: David Baxter, Ashley Fields, Eugene Schwartz, Jack Seitzinger, Darrel Stephens, Nebraska: Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts; Nevada: Ken Braunstein; New Hampshire: Mark Thompson; New Jersey: James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Reilly, Barbara Sacks; New York: Steven Campbell, Eugene Johann, Philip Monu, Tom Twyford, Tom Ward; North Carolina: Richter Moore, Gary Wilts, Ohio: Thomas Marsh, Walter McGreevy, Steven Rice, Charles Walker; Oklahoma: William Parker; Oregon: Ron Willis; Pennsylvania: Thomas Landers; Rhode Island: Glenford Shibley; South Carolina: William Mathias; Tennessee: Michael Braswell; Texas: Joe Schott; Virginia: Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt; Washington: Larry Fehr, Rickey Thomas; Wisconsin: Den King

Robbery/assault study recommends special handling of cases where victim is injured

A Federally-funded study has questioned the commonly accepted prosecutorial practice of gauging the seriousness of a robbery case on the basis of whether a weapon was used by the offender, recommending that prosecutors also place special emphasis on cases in which a victim is injured.

Released earlier this month, a report on the study, entitled "Does the Weapon Matter?" stated that a robber using a gun is less likely to injure his victim than an unarmed robber or one using another weapon.

However, the study did not completely discount prosecutors' so called "weapon emphasis policy," noting that one percent of the gun robbers kill their victims, compared to one-fifth of one percent of other armed or unarmed robbers.

Conducted by Assistant Professors Philip J. Cook and Daniel Nagin of Duke

University, the study was sponsored by the Institute for Law and Social Research under a LEAA grant. Recent case records from the Washington, D.C. Superior Court formed the data base for the research, with supplementary figures obtained from a study of robbery/murders in Atlanta during 1976 and 1977, and analysis of data from the National Crime Panel Surveys of 26 large cities.

Although the data from the Superior Court indicated that a greater emphasis was placed on cases in which the defendant used a weapon, Cook noted that no distinction was made among defendants using a gun or other weapon, such as a knife, club or tire iron, in the commission of a robbery.

"This is well within the spirit of the law, however," he said. "The law makes a sharp distinction between armed and unarmed defendants, but not between defendants

using a gun as opposed to another weapon."

While the death of a victim automatically invoked the felony/murder law, according to the report, no special emphasis was placed on the prosecution of cases in which assailants injured their victims.

"The injury rate is far above what would be required for the normal, professional business of robbery," Cook pointed out. "Most victims who are injured did not resist prior to being injured. We found from looking at the murder/robbery files in Atlanta that most people killed in the context of robbery didn't resist in any effective way. It looked like a pattern of viciousness or sadism on the part of the robber."

In calling for the implementation of an injury-emphasis policy in prosecutions, the researcher noted that "if an assailant

Continued on Page 8

Sex offenders can be cured, report finds

Convicted sex offenders can be successfully rehabilitated, according to a recent study by the American Correctional Association, which found that there is an urgent need throughout the nation for special programs to treat such criminals.

Noting that there were only 20 treatment centers in 12 states during 1976, the report stated that the typical convicted sex offender was generally treated exactly like any other jail or prison inmate.

Funded by a \$60,000, 18-month LEAA grant, the study was conducted by Edward M. Brecher who visited a number of the centers and lived in one, under patient conditions, as part of his research. Brecher found that "many sex offenders, including rapists and child molesters, can in fact be rehabilitated through soundly planned, staffed and administered treatment programs."

In spite of his positive findings, Brecher perceived a lack of coordination and an absence of communication among the centers. To remedy the situation, the study called for dissemination of information about existing programs and the expansion of the more successful ones.

The report also urged psychiatrists, judges, women's groups, and others to push for state and local funding to finance the establishment of more treatment facilities. Brecher contended that the treatment of sex offenders is currently a low budget priority in most states.

According to the study, the dearth of programs has resulted in a lack of services for sex offenders who voluntarily seek help, and inadequate treatment for offenders with specific sexual problems that led to past offenses and may lead to new crimes.

Brecher suggested that states and communities focus on two types of treatment, providing "secure" programs for offenders who require detention and out-patient type services for offenders who are on probation or parole and for persons awaiting trial.

Guard brutality charged at Massachusetts prison, but Federal probe blames violence on inmates

Massachusetts' Walpole State Prison became the subject of public controversy last month, when inmates at the maximum security institution accused guards of brutality and drug peddling, while a Federal investigation and an inspection by two state representatives uncovered no concrete evidence to back the prisoners' charges.

According to the Boston *Herald-American*, the Federal probe was requested last August by three state legislators who presented a U.S. Attorney with more than 900 complaints of guard brutality at Walpole. The trio charged that there was an "atmosphere of fear and terror" within the prison and call for the removal of Superintendent Fred A. Butterworth.

U.S. Attorney Edward F. Harrington called in the FBI in October to examine the allegations but a bureau report which was made available to the attorney last month indicated that the institution is relatively free of guard misconduct.

"Despite reports of overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions and the like, the principal problem pervading Walpole based on the FBI investigation is one of extreme inmate violence precipitated by a relatively small group," Harrington said, adding that the correction officers are forced to react firmly to prisoner violence "for failure to do so would result in total chaos at the prison."

The FBI report has not put an end to the controversy surrounding the 23-year-old, 650-man prison, which was the site of five murders this year. State authorities are continuing ongoing investigations, and the head of Harrington's civil rights unit said that several specific complaints of violence are still being examined.

Harrington observed that the decision not to prosecute any guards at this time was based on factors such as the age of many of the complaints, the lack of corroboration by independent witnesses and the absence of serious injuries in many cases. He went on to say that some of the charges were questionable in view of "exculpatory evidence" which indicated that certain inmates had plotted to kill or assault correction officers.

The attorney acknowledged that the FBI report did not give a clean bill of health to the prison on the whole. "We are less concerned with the violence that, at

times, seems to overwhelm the prison," he said. "We will continue to investigate any substantive allegations of guard brutality."

Based on the report's findings, Harrington offered his solution to what critics have called a "horror show" at Walpole. "To preserve an orderly environment within the prison, the relatively few instigators should be segregated from the great majority."

One of the legislators who had called for the probe, State Senator Jack Backman, was apparently unimpressed with Harrington's conclusion. The lawmaker declared that problems at the institution "will not be alleviated until dehumanized living conditions are improved."

Backman was particularly distressed over Harrington's failure to make the FBI's findings public. "The actual report of the U.S. attorney's office is not a public record and is inaccessible to me or other members of the public," he remarked. "No one can judge the appropriateness of the conclusions."

Charging that "each level of government is apparently washing its hands" of the Walpole situation, the legislator contended that "rapes, murders and drug traffic" at the prison "are the order of the day."

The allegations that both guards and inmates at Walpole are participating in a profitable drug trafficking scheme surfaced earlier last month in an article by the Associated Press. One inmate, who asked not to be identified, said he knew of at least three officers who cooperated with prisoners in bringing drugs into the institution, while others concurred that a small but active group of guards is involved in the smuggling.

Correction officials quoted in the article attributed most of the violent disruptions at the institution to the presence of narcotics, noting that the violence is sometimes caused by disputes over inmate drug debts, while other incidents are provoked by prisoners under the influence of drugs. "If you cut off the flow of drugs, [prison conditions] would improve immediately," Superintendent Butterworth said.

While both inmates and guards agree on the magnitude of the Walpole drug problem, they have differing notions about where the narcotics are coming from.

The prisoners acknowledged that some

of the smuggling is conducted by visitors to the institution, but they stressed that most of the drugs are carried in by guards. They pointed out that while visitors may be frisked or asked to strip, guards and other staff members only have to empty their pockets before being admitted to the prison.

Michael McLaughlin, the president of the guards' association, saw the problem from a different perspective. "Certainly you have to expect that some staff might be involved," he said. "I do not believe we are involved in the majority of the drug traffic."

But correction officer Jessie Motta Jr., a seven-year veteran at Walpole, noted that it would be "very naive to say that a staff member could not bring in more drugs than a visitor."

McLaughlin's theory was supported by Thomas E. Norton, an assistant district at-

Continued on Page 9

FAA revises antihijack rules; allows airport guards to roam

In a partial revision of the nation's anti-hijacking strategy, the Federal Aviation Administration recently canceled the requirement that an armed guard be stationed at every airport screening point, thereby permitting the security officers to patrol at random.

Announcing the policy change last month, FAA security chief Richard Lally told the Associated Press that the plan would not reduce efforts against air piracy but would promote officer flexibility as a deterrent to other airport crimes. However, he emphasized that the guards will be required to be in a position to respond quickly to any screening point emergency.

The tactical change is also designed as a cost efficiency measure. Lally noted that it would permit some airports to cut their armed security staffs, which are financed by the airport operators and the airlines.

A related revision was made in the Federal regulation that prohibits an individual from carrying a weapon aboard an aircraft. The new rule sets a \$1,000 civil fine for anyone who is found carrying a weapon through a screening station.

Noting that the screening procedure has been an effective deterrent to hijacking, Lally said that since its introduction in 1973, no aircraft has been pirated in the United States because of real firearms or explosives passing undetected through the surveillance points.

Citing FAA figures, the official stated that more than 16,000 firearms had been detected and more than 5,000 persons arrested due to the screening system. He added that 74 hijacking or related offenses might have been prevented by the security measures.

Lally said that the new armed guard policy would not affect most major airports, where the sheer bulk of passenger volume makes it expedient to station guards permanently at the check points, but would be applied mainly in small and medium sized airports.

While the official said he would not know how many operators would take advantage of the new ruling until they submit their plans to the FAA for approval, he noted that the agency "will make certain that anti hijacking security is not lessened."

PASSBOOKS[®]

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

FOR POLICE EXAMINATIONS

CS-25	Correction Promotion Course (One Volume)	\$10.00	C-344	Housing Sergeant	8.00	C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	8.00
CS-31	Every-Day Spanish for Police Officers	8.00	C-361	Identification Clerk	6.00	C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	6.00
CS-32	Police Administration & Supervision	10.00	C-1986	Identification Officer	8.00	C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	8.00
CS-18	Police Promotion Course (One Volume)	10.00	C-2294	Identification Specialist	8.00	C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	8.00
CS-24	O & A on Drug Education	8.00	C-362	Immigration Patrol Inspector	8.00	C-1459	Safety Security Officer	6.00
C-1924	Administrative Investigator	8.00	C-364	Inspector	8.00	C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00
C-24	Assistant Attorney	10.00	C-370	Institution Safety Officer	8.00	C-1923	School Guard	6.00
C-1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-377	Investigator	8.00	C-1999	Security Guard	6.00
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	10.00	C-378	Investigator-Inspector	8.00	C-1467	Security Officer	6.00
C-1103	Assistant Oistrict Attorney	10.00	C-406	Jail Guard	6.00	C-2211	Security Police Officer (U.S.P.S.)	8.00
C-2269	Associate Attorney	10.00	C-1329	Jail Matron	6.00	C-996	Senior Attorney	10.00
C-56	Attorney	10.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	8.00	C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-57	Attorney Trainee	8.00	C-1332	Jailer-Clerk	6.00	C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	8.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-1341	Law Assistant	8.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman	6.00	C-448	Law Clerk	8.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	8.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	10.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	8.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	6.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	8.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	8.00
C-2295	Building Guard	6.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	8.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	6.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	8.00
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I	8.00	C-574	Parole Officer	8.00	C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	8.00
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	8.00	C-575	Patrolman Examinations — All States	6.00	C-1594	Senior Probation Officer	8.00
C-2081	Campus Security Officer Trainee	6.00	C-576	Patrolman, Police Department	6.00	C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist	8.00	C-1972	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00	C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00
C-2264	Capital Police Officer	6.00	C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00	C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-121	Captain, Police Department	10.00	C-594	Police Cadet	6.00	C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	8.00	C-639	Police Clerk	6.00	C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	8.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-794	Sheriff	8.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent FBI	10.00
C-1179	Chief Marshall	10.00	C-1939	Police Officer	6.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	8.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	10.00	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00	C-749	Special Officer	6.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	13.95	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	6.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	6.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	6.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	10.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Educational Programs	10.00	C-597	Police Trainee	6.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	8.00
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00	C-598	Policewoman	6.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	8.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	8.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	8.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	8.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	6.00	C-618	Prison Guard	6.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	8.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	6.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	8.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	6.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	6.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	8.00	C-819	Transit Captain	10.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	6.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	10.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	8.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	8.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	6.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	8.00	C-981	Probation Investigator	8.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	8.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	8.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	6.00	C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	8.00
C-966	Court Officer	8.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	8.00	C-853	United States Marshal	8.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	8.00	C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	6.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	8.00				C-894	Warden	10.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	8.00				C-891	Watchman	6.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	6.00						
C-1239	Deputy Chief Marshal	8.00						
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00						
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00						
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	8.00						
C-1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00						
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	8.00						
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00						
C-1247	Detective Investigator	8.00						
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	8.00						
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	8.00						
C-251	Federal Guard	6.00						
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer	6.00						
C-1285	Field Investigator	8.00						
C-255	Fingerprint Technician	8.00						
C-286	Fingerprint Technician Trainee	6.00						
C-281	Forest Ranger	8.00						
C-304	Guard Patrolman	6.00						
C-353	Hospital Security Officer	6.00						
C-332	Housing Captain	10.00						
C-338	Housing Guard	6.00						
C-340	Housing Lieutenant	10.00						
C-342	Housing Patrolman	6.00						

Each BDOK contains hundreds of multiple-choice QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, and NOTES for your examination.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS Book Department
444 West 56th Street — Room 2104 S
New York City, NY 10019

Enclose a check or money order plus \$1.00 for postage and handling on the first book, and \$.50 for each additional book (on same order).
Special Handling: \$1.00 additional per order.

Sub-Total _____
Book Postage _____
TOTAL ENCLOSED _____

(Prices subject to change without notice)

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE/ZIP _____

(Please Print)

Supreme Court Briefs

by AVERY ELIOKIN

The Supreme Court justices continue to baffle those who seek to analyze their behavior and understand the logic behind the Court's decisions. Interrupting a recent month-long recess, seven justices returned to the bench in order to deliver two decisions, one of which is related to the administration of justice. This decision as well as other actions of the Court are reviewed below.

Extradition

A governor's action in response to a request for the extradition of a known fugitive, when the request is based on the demanding state's judicial determination that probable cause exists, precludes further judicial inquiry on the probable cause issue in the asylum state, the Supreme Court decided in its first unanimous decision of the current term.

In the winter of 1975, the petitioner was arrested in Michigan and charged with receiving and concealing stolen property. At the time of the arrest a truck which had been driven from Arizona was in the petitioner's possession.

On the day of the arrest the Michigan authorities sent notice of the arrest and a picture to Arizona authorities. Within two weeks a sworn complaint was filed with an Arizona justice of the peace charging the defendant with theft of the truck. The justice of the peace issued an arrest warrant based on "reasonable cause to believe that such offense(s) were committed."

The following month the Governor of Arizona issued a request for extradition, which was forwarded with the arrest warrant, two supporting affidavits, and the original complaint. The Governor of Michigan issued an arrest warrant and extradition was ordered.

Following arraignment on the Michigan warrant the defendant's counsel sought habeas corpus relief, contending that the extradition warrant was invalid in that it did not meet the specifications set forth in the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act. The motion was denied by the Michigan Court of Appeals.

The Michigan Supreme Court, however, reviewed the motion, reversed the trial court's order and released the defendant. The state's highest court reasoned that since there is a "significant impairment of liberty" whenever a person is arrested and extradited to another state there must be a "showing of probable cause" prior to extradition.

Overturning the Michigan Supreme Court holding, a unanimous Supreme Court noted that Article IV, § 2 of the United States Constitution was very explicit on the subject of extradition. In a concurring opinion, Justices Blackmun, Brennan, and Marshall noted that while they were in agreement with Article IV, they were unsure of whether the Fourth Amendment might nor provide for special requirements for extradition warrants.

Writing for the majority, Chief Justice Burger pointed out that as early as 1917, in *Biddinger v. Commissioner of Police*, 245 U.S. 132-33, the Court had held that "interstate extradition was intended to be a summary and mandatory executive proceeding." In addition the opinion continued, the U.S. Constitution "never contemplated" whether the asylum state was obligated to conduct a preliminary inquiry.

In this precedent setting decision, the court also set forth guidelines to the effect that once a governor grants extradition, a court in that state may only review "historic facts readily verifiable." This includes whether the documents are in order, if the person was actually charged with a crime in the demanding state, the person's identity and whether the person is a fugitive, (*Michigan v. Doran*, No. 77-1202, announced December 18, 1978)

Self-incrimination

Affirming a Massachusetts court ruling, the Supreme Court held, in a 4-to-4 decision, that a man who was so drunk that "he didn't know what he was doing" could not knowingly and intelligently waive his right to remain silent and consult an attorney.

The Massachusetts court had held that statements made to a state trooper when the man was legally intoxicated could not be used as the grounds for a search which produced narcotics and cash from the driver's car.

Announced in a one sentence opinion, the equally divided court automatically affirmed the lower court's decision. However, only courts in Massachusetts are bound by the Court's action.

Associate Justice Powell took no part in the consideration or decision of the case. In spite of the fact that Justice Powell's lack of participation made the 4-to-4 decision possible, no explanation was released with the decision, as is customary. (*Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. White*, No. 77-1388, announced December 11, 1978.)

The following cases have been denied plenary review.

Probation

In a one-sentence unsigned opinion the Court dismissed as "improvidently granted" a case scheduled for oral argument which would have reviewed a Georgia state judge's ruling that resulted in the confinement of a 19-year-old female first offender as a result of her inability to pay in lump sum a fine imposed as a condition of probation.

The decision was announced without explanation. Oral argument for the defendant was to have dealt with the fact that denial of probation primarily on economic grounds may be constitutionally offensive.

For further issues raised by this case see *Law Enforcement News*, October 23, 1978, page 5. *Hunter v. Dean*, No. 77-6248, announced December 11, 1978.)

Juveniles - Due Process
In declining to review a Louisiana Miranda type case the Supreme Court has

Continued on Page 8

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION 'REVERSE DISCRIMINATION' other Equal Opportunity Matters

Attorney with 10 years' experience available for consultations, briefs, memoranda, negotiations, oral argument, formulation, planning and review of affirmative action programs. Author of briefs in *Bakke* and other leading cases, articles on this subject in *New York Law Journal* and *The Practical Lawyer*.

Box XY, Law Enforcement News
444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019

Alaskan judge rules that cops can't shoot at fleeing felons

Analysis by PETER S. RING

ANCHORAGE — A Superior Court judge recently ruled that an Alaska statute which permits police officers to fire at all fleeing felons is unconstitutional, in that it sanctions the use of deadly force to apprehend a suspect who is not a threat to the life of the officer, a bystander, a victim or any other person.

In an unprecedented ruling on a motion to suppress in *State v. Sundberg*, No. 3 AN78-3376 Cr., Judge Victor D. Carlson held that the law had the effect of denying a non-dangerous fleeing felon due process of law, and that apprehension through the use of deadly force constituted an unreasonable seizure under Article I, Section 14 of the Alaska Constitution.

The case arose out of the shooting arrest of Russell Sundberg as he fled from a nighttime burglary of a medical office building and pharmacy. An Anchorage police officer patrolling in a marked vehicle observed the defendant emerging from the building carrying a pillow case as a sack. Emerging from his vehicle, the officer shouted "Hold it." When Sundberg continued to run, the officer fired at him with a pellet round from a shotgun, wounding the suspect and enabling the officer to effect the arrest. No warning shots were fired, in keeping with Anchorage Police Department policy.

Sundberg's attorney, public defender John Murtagh, moved to suppress all evidence stemming from the arrest, including the identification of Sundberg. In agreeing with Sundberg's arguments that state law AS 12.25.080 was unconstitutional to the extent that it authorized the use of deadly force against a fleeing felon who was not

threatening the life of another, Judge Carlson used two distinct lines of reasoning.

Initially in analyzing the Alaska Supreme Court decision in *Gray v. State*, 463 P.2d 897 (Alaska 1970), Judge Carlson concluded that the decision could be interpreted to require a demonstration of necessity prior to using deadly force. Since there was no showing of necessity in the Sundberg case, the use of deadly force violates AS 12.25.080's implicit mandate.

If, however, his analysis of *Gray* was incorrect, then Judge Carlson ruled that AS 12.25.080 violated Article I, Sections 7 (due process) and 14 (search and seizure) of the Alaska Constitution. Noting that Alaska's constitutional provisions dealing with search and seizure had been given broader reach by the Alaska Supreme Court than has its Federal counterpart, the Fourth Amendment, Judge Carlson drew on two opinions of that court [*Zebrung v. State* and *Glass v. State*] in concluding that while a police officer's use of deadly force might be necessary to stop a fleeing defendant this does not mean that it was reasonable. In *Zebrung* the court had ruled that government intrusions must have a justifiable purpose in order to be recognized as reasonable, while in *Glass* the court had held that effective law enforcement was not a sufficient justification for the violation of a defendant's constitutional rights.

Utilizing a test suggested by a commentary in the *Harvard Civil Rights - Civil Liberties Law Review*, which was similar to a due process test, Judge Carlson determined that a fleeing felon had two fundamental rights which were jeopardized by the use of deadly force: the right to life

Continued on Page 6



STS NEWSLETTER

NOW IN ITS TENTH YEAR

STS NEWSLETTER . . . published monthly for specialists in law enforcement, criminal justice and security, with special attention to research, technological developments, and information systems.

STS NEWSLETTER editorial staff reviews a wide range of sources to select, to digest and to give leads to further information. Books, research studies, government and technical reports as well as other useful publications are noted. Examples of advanced uses of new equipment are reviewed. Useful courses, meetings and conferences are described. New products are announced.

STS NEWSLETTER is indispensable to current awareness in criminal justice—events, literature, trends, research and case experience.

ISSN: 0039-8055

\$28/year.

LOMOND PUBLICATIONS, INC.

P. O. Box 56U
Mt. Airy, Maryland 21771

ON CRIME

By JAY ROBERT NASH

New 'hard-line' stance on crime should be tempered with justice

Of the fact that we are retrogressing swinging back the pendulum to hard-line procedures in all aspects of crime — there can be no doubt, especially when one views the recent lobbying efforts of certain "enlightened" legislators in Mississippi to legalize dueling.

Even the senatorial standard bearer of liberal thought, Edward Kennedy, has recently taken a hard stand on juvenile offenders who commit serious crimes, maintaining that "age cannot justify treating the 17-year-old rapist or murderer differently from his adult counterpart."

In a speech to a police group, Kennedy went on to insist that juvenile offenders be fingerprinted and photographed, and that this information, along with complete criminal records on each offender, be turned over to judges prior to sentencing.

There is a vital caution to be exercised in these instances, however, one tempered with the weight of each crime. It was only 100 years ago that such procedures made dedicated criminals of petty thieves.

A look at the records of Wandsworth Prison in England, a country that has always prided itself on its humanity to offenders, reveals an unthinking penal system that rivaled the brutality of anything the Inquisition had to offer.

In one case, that of 12-year-old William Towns in 1872, the sublime certainly leaped to the ridiculous. Towns was found guilty of taking two tame rabbits from a friend's yard; he was convicted of larceny, photographed with a prison number beneath his bewildered boy's face, and sent off to prison to serve one month at hard labor.

In the same year, Sidney Lowman, age 17, was starving. He stole a half pint of milk, and was promptly arrested. He, too, was mugged and sent to Wandsworth for a period of six weeks at hard labor. But, perhaps, Wandsworth might be considered a backwater of enlightened thinking on the crime of the era, especially when discovering that one of its residents, Caroline Lightfoot, age 51, had absent-mindedly walked from a store with a drinking glass worth sixpence in her hand. She was given two months at hard labor.

A much more constructive attitude toward criminals is currently exemplified in South Carolina, which has just passed new laws that seem bound to encourage productive in-prison work. The new program, entitled Earned Work Credits, allows a one-day credit for each two days worked in prison, applying against the term of sen-

Continued on Page 7

Alaska's fleeing felon statute found to be unconstitutional

Continued from Page 5

and the right to be afforded due process of law and to suffer no deprivation of rights until properly convicted in a court of law.

In contrast to these rights of the defendant, Judge Carlson noted two state interests: preventing future crimes which might be committed if the defendant escaped, and preserving the effectiveness of law enforcement as a deterrence to crime. Since neither the interests of the defendant nor the state were absolute, they had to be balanced, Judge Carlson observed, adding, however, that because fundamental rights were involved, the state was required to demonstrate the existence of an interest equal to or greater than the defendant's right to life and to due process.

Judge Carlson went on to analyze the competing interests, noting first that in our society crime is deterred by the threat of subsequent punishment and to do otherwise is offensive to the presumption of innocence and other values central to our concepts of justice. Moreover, the judge noted, in a state which does not permit capital punishment, the use of deadly force against a fleeing suspect who has not used or threatened to use deadly force himself is grossly disproportionate to any offense he may have committed.

The second state interest, that of effective enforcement, would not be completely negated by his decision, Judge Carlson stated. He pointed out that all force short of deadly force is sanctioned, so that the police are not left without means of effecting arrests. He also observed that many local, state and Federal agencies currently prohibit the use of deadly force against fleeing felons except where human life is threatened.

In short, in instances involving fleeing felons, unless a police officer has a reasonable belief that the suspect is threatening the officers, bystanders, or victims of the crime, deadly force is impermissible.

Comment on the decision from the law enforcement community was quick and critical. Major James T. Vaden of the Alaska State Troopers saw the decision as having far-reaching ramifications. "It's going to be hard to differentiate. Was there potential danger? Is the individual a potential danger? It looks like we're going to have to wait until someone is actually in jeopardy, such as someone pulling out a gun and pointing it at a police officer. But I think by that time someone, like the police officer, is going to have a bullet in him."

Vaden also observed that "the police know that most burglars are armed," and he maintained that this will place severe burdens on police officers.

Major Brian Porter of the Anchorage Police Department indicated that his department will have to review its policies, although they will await a Supreme Court decision. Porter noted that his men encouraged and supported the state's decision to petition for further review of Carlson's ruling.

The Carlson decision is one with little precedent. Only once before has a court ruled such a statute unconstitutional. In *Mattis v. Schnarr*, 547 F.2d 1007 (8th Cir. 1976), the court ruled that a similar Missouri law was unconstitutional, basing its holding on the same grounds as those employed by Carlson. That decision was later vacated by the U.S. Supreme Court on procedural grounds.

Carlson's use of the exclusionary rule as an appropriate sanction, however, is apparently without legal precedent. It has generally been argued in cases involving similar issues that an appropriate sanction would include either criminal prosecution on the underlying battery or the pursuit of civil remedies.

• • •

Peter S. Ring is on the criminal justice faculty at the University of Alaska.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Major departments attempt to cope with police officer stress

Editor's note: This is the first of two columns on police stress.)

Most of us intuitively sense that being a policeman is a difficult occupation. Recently many studies have been conducted on just this subject and some serious issues are being raised about the nature of police work and its effects on the individuals who carry out this role.

A recent Northwestern University study showed police work to be second only to air traffic control in its production of physical and psychological stress and stress-related difficulties. These findings were based on the personal observations and feelings of the author while performing the functions of a patrol officer in a metropolitan law enforcement agency for approximately two years.

Police work brings the officer into potentially dangerous situations for which he must be prepared to act quickly and carefully. It also brings him into contact with the underside of society, the drug abusers, alcohol users, child abusers, rapists and others who are physically assaultive. Frequent shift changes wreak havoc with the officer's personal life, and can upset his physical equilibrium as well. Body temperature differences, lack of proper eating habits (resulting in low blood sugar levels), and lack of good sleep habits may result in confusion and inadequate response to hazardous situations. Over a long period of time, shift changes can wear down the police officer both mentally and physically.

Administrative and organizational characteristics of the police force also are a source of stress for police officers. Some live in constant exposure to danger; others suffer from boredom and routine. The lack of supervision, career development opportunities, departmental resources and individual decision-making authority, plus work overload and punitive policies for errors can aggravate the police officer's job, making it much more anxiety-ridden. Lack of follow-up and feedback on the cases he handles can lead to a sense of frustration and endanger his sense of professionalism. Some authorities say that it is precisely this sense of professionalism that must be kept intact if we want our police force to operate rationally and in the best interest of society.

Besides experiencing intraorganizational difficulties, many policemen view the courts, the media and the public in general as being hostile to their work. They feel that judges and attorneys lack consideration for the police officer, when they demand frequent and lengthy court appearances. The court's leniency toward criminals and the high recidivism rate of offenders can be demoralizing; negative community attitudes toward law enforcement can result in cynicism and anomie among officers.

The effects of stress on policemen are illustrated by the increased number of marital problems, dependence on tranquilizers or alcohol, physical disease, depression and suicide. In some departments up to 25 per cent of the force may be in need of treatment for chemical dependency. Another statistic indicates that almost three out of four officers' marriages end in divorce. One study by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) disclosed these sobering statistics on policemen and their families: serious marital problems, 37 percent; serious alcohol problems, 23 percent; serious problems with children, 20 percent; serious problems with drugs, 10 percent. In a separate study NIOSH found that policemen have a significantly higher rate of premature death than the general population and rank third among occupations in their suicide rate.

Policemen suffer a wide range of psychophysiological disturbances as a result of stress (e.g. skin disorders, backache, muscle cramps, tension, headaches, bronchial asthma, hyperventilation, ulcers, genitourinary disturbances and cardiovascular problems.) In a study of hospital admissions and death certificates policemen ranked high in heart, digestive and endocrine disorders—all stress-related physical ailments.

What can be done about this nationwide situation? Departments across the country—Boston, New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles and many more—are addressing themselves to the problem of police stress and are trying to come up with answers.

In Dallas a physical conditioning program has been set up in order to help policemen improve their health and work off their stress in exercise. Aerobic exercises three days a week, (walking, jogging and running) are preceded by warm-up exercises. After 20 weeks of participation, fitness results showed the officers improved significantly in working capacity, cardiovascular function and muscular endurance and strength. Body fat and waist girth were lowered. This is one step toward helping police officers handle the physically debilitating effects of police work.

Another tack that has been taken with some success has been that of offering mental health services to policemen and/or their families. Some psychologists believe the basic goal in helping a law officer cope with his work is to build a positive self-image and create more self-awareness and understanding of others through counseling. In some departments this has been effected through individual psychological counseling; in others, through alcoholic rehabilitation. Policemen's wives' groups have been formed in order to extend the network of services to include the policeman's personal environment. Peer group counseling or "bull-sessions" have been a different, but popular approach. In these encounters officers can share their fears and learn that it is not unmanly to feel and to express emotion. Peer group sessions work especially well for policemen by virtue of the fact that officers are more likely to open up in front of fellow policemen than in front of "outsiders." Even innovative biofeedback methods have been used to help officers learn how to relax so that their pent up frustrations will not lead to self-destructive disease, alcoholism or to violent outburst against others.

The problem of police stress is gaining recognition as a serious one. The programs discussed above are the first steps toward dealing with the problem in constructive and enlightened ways.

Interagency hostility hinders effectiveness of arson probes

By ANGELO L. PISANI JR.

(Editor's note: Arson is rising dramatically throughout the United States and the public's attention is being focused on what's being done about it, as recent reports in the media expose open hostility between the agency heads concerned with the problem. The central issue which has surfaced is the lack of coordination between police and fire agencies. This condition has existed for several reasons, which shall be explored here. In addition, some proposals being studied as possible solutions to the problem will be analyzed and assessed.)

It is generally agreed that in order to be a successful arson investigator, one must understand numerous facets of fires, fuels,

PUBLIC FORUM

people, and investigative procedures. Specifically, an investigator should be well versed in such areas as the chemistry of combustion, the nature and behavior of fire, combustion properties of solid and nonsolid fuels, the role of pyrolysis, fire patterns of structural fires, sources of ignition, investigative techniques, and the legal aspects of arson. Once these complex subjects have been mastered, the purposes of the investigation must be examined in a logical sequence.

The prosecution of arson is unique in that it is based predominantly on circumstantial evidence. Eyewitnesses are rare, and in most cases the physical evidence is destroyed by the fire itself or by the fire-fighting operation. The successful prosecution of an arsonist, therefore, relies heavily on specialized personnel.

The investigation of arson actually encompasses two specialized phases. During the first phase, the site of the blaze is examined to discover the origin and the cause of the fire, in an effort to determine whether or not a crime has been committed.

The ability to perform a proper physical examination is learned through a number of processes. Ideally, the investigator

should have a background in fighting different types of fires, so that he may appreciate the nature and behavior of fire. He should also be required to complete courses in fire chemistry and investigation, and be trained on the job by an experienced investigator so that he may apply his newly acquired knowledge, while attempting to correlate it with his firefighting experience.

The second phase, arson investigation, is where the actual criminal investigation is initiated. Since a circumstantial evidence case will be the probable result of the probe, the arsonist's motive becomes paramount. To determine it, the investigator must be proficient in interviewing and interrogating, because his effectiveness is largely dependent upon his ability to obtain information. He should be required to complete courses in criminal investigation, and should have, according to Charles O'Hara, the "qualities of a salesman, an actor and a psychologist, with forcefulness of personality." In addition, the investigator must be well versed in the rules of evidence, the relevant laws, and the many other fundamentals of criminal investigation.

After the two investigation phases are completed, the case must be presented to a prosecutor who should be familiar with the legal ramifications of arson and aware of the relevant aspects of chemistry.

In his book *Fire Investigation*, Kirk noted that if a prosecutor has no understanding of what happens in chemical reactions and of their implications, "he will be seriously handicapped in questioning witnesses, both lay and technical. He may even fail to recognize highly significant facts of the fire which can be instrumental in causing adverse judgments in court trials."

While arson has been described as the fastest growing crime in America, the nationwide conviction rate for the crime has been estimated to be about one percent. This apparent neglect on the part of the criminal justice system is not consistent with the gravity of the offense.

"By way of comparison consider the

large investigative effort given to bank robberies by both the FBI and local police," an LEAA report on arson stated. "In 1974 the 3,500 bank robberies in the United States averaged \$3,600 in losses for a total loss of less than \$13 million. During the same year, the 187,000 known and suspected incendiary fires averaged \$3,300 in losses for a total loss of \$616 million."

Contributing to the problem is the fact that there is an inadequate number of trained investigators. As a result in most major cities, the work is so voluminous that a large percentage of the investigations are lost by default, with some cases receiving only a perfunctory investigation and many others not being examined at all.

In many American cities, the investigation of arson is further hindered by a perceived lack of cooperation between police and fire agencies. The absence of a coordinated arson effort is particularly apparent in New York City, where both the police and firefighters have the responsibility and jurisdiction to investigate arson, a situation which often results in duplication of efforts.

Interviews with several fire marshals and police officers indicate that a rivalry exists between the two agencies, perpetuated by official policies which have been known to restrict the flow of information. The officers and marshals questioned cited egotism and professional jealousies which have, in the past, emanated from high-ranking officers.

While some participants in the informal survey indicated that fire marshals fear losing their careers as criminal investigators to the police department, others charged that the New York City Police Department is traditionally at odds with all other law enforcement agencies. One marshal who was formerly with the NYCPD said that "it is bred into you from the very beginning that you, as New York City police officers, are the 'realies,' and other law enforcement officers are subordinate."

An Arson Strike Force has been established in New York City in an effort to improve the effectiveness of arson investigations there. The panel is currently examining four alternatives, which, although designed specifically for New York, could be considered by many American cities.

The first proposal would leave the situation as it is, with the marshals calling in the police when necessary, but it calls for increasing the manpower of the current 200-member marshal unit and beefing up the squad's knowledge of police procedures and techniques.

Although increasing the manpower and the criminal investigative prowess of the marshals would undoubtedly be a boon to the arson suppression effort, one might wonder how the proposal intends to develop a coordinated effort. Obviously, the rivalry will continue to exist between the marshals and the police due to the overlapping jurisdiction.

Another problem with this suggestion can be found within the fire department itself. Generally, fire departments, which are regulatory agencies, find it difficult to manage and understand a law enforcement body existing within their ranks. Consequently, cooperation between the firefighters and the fire marshals is forced and morale becomes strained.

A second alternative which is being studied by the strike force involves placing total responsibility for arson investigation in the police department. The proposal

would attempt to upgrade the arson-spotting capabilities of officers in the arson and explosion squad.

This proposal fails on a number of counts, one being that the police detective may lack the fire marshal's vested interest in suppressing arson. A fire marshal has empathy for his brother firefighter because he has first-hand experience with the trauma that can occur during fire-fighting operations.

In regard to training personnel in this highly specialized, technical field, it is apparent that the firefighter has a tremendous advantage over the police officer in learning arson detection. His years of observing the behavior of fires in their various forms and environments provide the edge which enables him to correlate his firefighting experience with his knowledge of the subject.

The third strike force proposal calls for the creation of a new agency, com-

Continued on Page 8

THE POLYGRAPH and how it should be used in LAW ENFORCEMENT

Lie-detection... specialized for law enforcement and criminal investigation... taught by the former commander of the Philadelphia Police Department Polygraph Unit

This police experience and "know-how" is now available to Law Enforcement personnel

While the polygraph is widely used for many purposes, Lieutenant S. F. Reall teaches its use and techniques as they relate specifically to law enforcement and criminal investigations

The course includes all current polygraph techniques as well as the *Positive Control Technique* developed by Lt. Reall especially for use in law enforcement activities and their attendant problems

Successful completion of this course returns competent lie-detection personnel to your command ready to work effectively as well as professionally

ACCREDITED BY
American Polygraph Association
and
Pennsylvania Polygraph Examiners Association

Approved For
Veteran's Education

IPPR
POLYGRAPH PERSONNEL RESEARCH
SCHOOL FOR LIE DETECTION

Lafayette Building, 5th and Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Call toll-free (800) 523-1565
Pennsylvania residents, (215) 928-1821

Nash: FBI should give high priority to bank robbery cases

Continued from Page 6
tence. Lifers are excluded

Criminal Inflation

Like the prices at our supermarkets, crime in the U.S., according to recently released FBI statistics has spiraled upward in almost all areas from 1973-77: murder, up 2 percent, rape, up 11 percent; aggravated assault up 6 percent; larceny-theft, up 6 percent; bank robbery up a whopping 90 percent; shoplifting, no doubt reflecting the hovering poverty of the middle class, zoomed up by 40 percent; daytime burglary has jumped up 22 percent for residential areas and 29 percent for non-residential neighborhoods.

(Alarming as these statistics in burglary appear, however, we in this country might consider ourselves fortunate not to live in Paris, France where, as the Paris C.I.D. and Interpol report, a virtual plague of burglars has been ravaging homes and businesses since 1975. Thousands of offenders, mostly juveniles and young men under age 30, have committed 37,033 major burglaries, and in 75 percent of these offenses, the miscreant has entered blithely through the front door.)

FBI Director William Webster is most concerned with the staggering climb in the number of bank robberies, but, as he remarked in a recent speech, "We simply cannot send 100 men to a single bank robbery and discharge our other priority commitments."

This statement appears odd, when one realizes that in its duties dealing with U.S. crime, the FBI's chief priority is the handling of bank robberies. When the Dillingers, Floyds, and Barkers ran wild through U.S. banks in the early 1930's, the FBI came into its own as a Federal law enforcement agency, deriving most of the considerable power it presently wields through Congress, which had expressly instructed the agency to combat bank robbery. Hundreds of agents were used to track down the Depression-era bandits, which, quite frankly, is still the basic function of the FBI, a fact that has apparently eluded Judge Webster as he sifts his myraid statistics.

(Copyright, 1978, Jay Robert Nash. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 60614.)

Robbery victim injury should be considered in court prosecutions

Continued from Page 3

decides to heat up or stab his victim," then he should be "in an awful lot more trouble" with the authorities.

"The current policy seems to be that if you kill your victim you are, of course, really going to get the book thrown at you," he added. "But if you injure your victim then you will not be prosecuted specially."

Defining a victim to be injured by whether he required medical treatment after a robbery, the study found that 5 percent of the gun robbery victims were injured, while 10 percent of the knife robbery victims were harmed. One out of 10 unarmed robbery victims were injured, and 13 percent required medical treatment from robberies committed by assailants using weapons other than guns or knives.

Unarmed robberies accounted for the highest attack rate, with 71 percent of the victims reporting assaults. The attack rate for gun robberies was 20 percent; knife robberies, 30 percent, and robberies involving other weapons, 56 percent, according to the report.

The researchers theorized that the gun-toting robber has a less violent pattern

because the offender without a gun feels a greater need to intimidate his victim by attempting to inflict injury.

Although the study noted that the type of weapon used by an offender cannot serve as an indicator for predicting future criminal behavior, the researchers said that a larger percentage of persons committing an unarmed robbery are likely to be arrested than robbers using firearms. Similarly, a robber who does not use a gun is much more likely to be arrested for an assaultive crime than his gun-using counterpart, the report observed.

Another finding indicated that robberies involving more than one assailant are more likely to result in injury to the victim. "You would expect that if there were several robbers holding up an individual victim, there would be less likelihood of injury to the victim, because they could presumably intimidate him by their very mass presence," Cook noted. "But there is a very strong correlation between the number of robbers and the likelihood of being injured."

In attempting to explain the phenomena, the professor said he believes that "in these cases you have a group of nonprofessionals out looking for kicks, or entertainment, and possibly on drugs and egging each other on."

While the report has not yet been published, copies are available on interlibrary loan from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. For details, call (202) 862-2900, or send an interlibrary loan form to: Document Loan Program, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Read a Good Book Lately?

Tell us about it. Law Enforcement News will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to the law enforcement profession. Send your submissions to: Editor, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

New York City's arson problems point to need for a coordinated fire investigation effort

Continued from Page 7

posed of teams staffed by marshals and police detectives.

This proposal seems to have merit. On the surface, it appears that such a system would eliminate interagency rivalries once the men join ranks. However, this system could backfire even after marshals and detectives begin working harmoniously toward a common goal. The problem of coordination may actually be compounded in that there would be a third agency that must coordinate its efforts with both the police and fire departments. After a short period of time, rivalry and overlapping jurisdiction would probably again emerge.

The final alternative involves the implementation of an arson task force which would coordinate the arson functions of all concerned agencies in a cooperative effort. The problem with formulating this system is deciding on the role for which each agency should be responsible.

The proposal is viable provided a proper system is established. In devising this system, care must be taken to respect the needs, sensitivities, and responsibilities of each concerned group. The men who are responsible for defining the roles of each group should be knowledgeable in arson investigation and be free of political motives.

Many fire marshals interviewed were apprehensive about the task force concept. They expressed the fear that the people involved in formulating the task force might be politically motivated and lose sight of

its principle objective. Many felt that those in power would use the task force as a tool to undermine fire marshals' authority.

Citing a Bronx study in which the concept was tested, the marshals contended that statistics and theory did not always reflect reality. Their comments seem to have some merit in view of a recent newspaper report which stated that arson in the city has stabilized except for an 11 percent rise in the area controlled by the prototype Bronx Task Force.

The police officers who were interviewed said they wouldn't mind being part of a permanent arson task force. However, none of the officers interviewed were detective investigators, which leads one to wonder about their potential effectiveness at a fire scene.

Several district attorneys in New York have been advocating separate and distinct responsibilities, with marshals performing the fire investigation aspect of an arson probe and the police performing the criminal investigation portion.

Building a task force on such a basis would probably be workable in a community where arson is largely ignored, and all agencies are enthusiastic about working in concert on a new facet of their respective vocations. A rural, or suburban community where the fire and police departments are not heavily involved in arson would be the ideal setting for such a system.

But in an urban setting like New York's, the situation is different. The National Fire Prevention and Control Administra-

Criminal division head promises no firings in unit's shake-up

Continued from Page 1

tempted to reassure his staff, noting that the Darman proposals focus only on the division's structural efficiency.

"I'm not trying to get rid of anybody," he said. "It's just the opposite. We have terrible problems all over the law enforcement world, and very few senior attorneys with the experience and wisdom to handle them. So I want to use them as well as I can. I may not have discussed jobs with each section head, but I do want each of those people to stay. This reorganization was designed without consideration of personalities."

One of Heymann's special assistants indicated that the reshuffling may improve the working environment within the division. "We really want to make the criminal division a place that's as attractive to have a job as the U.S. Attorney's office in the Southern District of New York."

The major personnel changes envisioned by the plan would move Philip White, the present chief of the Legislation and Special Projects Section, to a new Legal Support Services Office, which would handle the granting of immunity, tax disclosures, freedom of information requests, and other support services.

The current head of the Government Regulations and Labor Section, Philip Wilens, would be placed in the proposed Office of Enforcement Operations to oversee electronic surveillance and other policing matters.

If Mark Richard is promoted to deputy assistant attorney general for policy and management, as is expected, his Fraud Section would be handed over to Richard

Beckler.

No personnel decisions have been reached on a number of areas covered by the plan. It is still unclear who will head the proposed International Office, and the career fates of George Calhoun and Alfred Hantman, whose sections would be eliminated, have yet to be decided. However, Heymann said that one of the two may become chief of the new General Litigation and Legal Advice Section.

Congress may act on the reorganization effort by the end of this month. Since the Justice Department appropriation is based on a section-by-section budget evaluation, congressional approval is needed before the plan can be officially implemented.

THE WORLD'S FINEST BADGES

Entenmann-Rovin can custom design and craft badges for your department or agency. A complete line of rings and badge accessory jewelry is also available.

For catalogs and samples, write

Entenman-Rovin Co.

4747 Citrus Drive

Pico Rivera, CA 90660

(213) 692-0525

Supreme Court Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

sent out a message to all law enforcement authorities that juveniles are entitled to the protections set out for adult offenders in the landmark self-incrimination case.

The Louisiana Supreme Court had held that in the case where a 13-year-old boy had confessed to killing a nine-year-old girl, the juvenile could waive his privilege against self-incrimination or his right to counsel without first consulting a parent or interested informed adult.

The burden of proof that the juvenile had waived the Miranda rights lies with the state, the court held, adding that the state must show that the juvenile consulted was aware of the implications of a waiver of the rights.

While the action denying review does not set a precedent for the country, the message that Miranda warnings are applicable to juveniles cannot be ignored by those involved in the administration of justice. (*Louisiana v. Dino*, No. 78-533, denied review December 12, 1978.)

The following case has been placed on the Court's docket for appellate review consideration

Miranda Warnings

The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has held that a defendant was not in custody while sitting in the car of a deputy sheriff who was a personal friend, answering questions about a marijuana supply operation. Therefore, the appellate panel ruled, the deputy's failure to give the Miranda warnings did not make statements inadmissible at trial.

Two attorneys for the defendant question whether the trial court committed a reversible error in admitting the confession and admission which was obtained from the defendant without the benefit of the Miranda warnings — while he was in the deputy's car. (*Barreau v. United States*, No. 78-745, petition filed November 3, 1978.)

Probe finds no brutality at Walpole, but controversy lingers

Continued from Page 3

torney in Norfolk County, who concurred that most of the drugs at Walpole are smuggled in by visitors, including participants in the numerous programs which depend on volunteers.

The prosecutor and the union leader both suggested that contact visits be terminated and that transparent partitions be installed to separate inmates from their visitors. "Then, if drugs come in, we can point a finger at the people who work here," McLaughlin stated.

The inmates who were willing to talk about the narcotics problem said that Talwin, a synthetic pain killer, is presently the most widely used drug at Walpole. They added that Talwin pills that can be purchased with a prescription for 15 cents each on the outside, sell for as high as \$5 apiece inside the prison walls.

Marijuana and sedatives are also commonly used in the institution, with the price of a single marijuana cigarette ranging from \$3 to \$10, according to the inmates. Cocaine and heroin use is restricted due to the high prison cost of the drugs, which is inflated by as much as 2,000 percent over street prices.

The incidents of drug use and violence at Walpole have somewhat overshadowed a related allegation which was directed toward the prison's sanitary and health conditions. According to the *Herald-American*, Massachusetts' Human Service Secretary Delores Mitchell recommended last month that Walpole be shut down in light of recent Public Health Department reports of unsanitary conditions and repeated incidents of violence.

Mitchell's suggestion was apparently cast into limbo after two state representatives took a tour of the prison, and found that there was no immediate need to close the institution.

"There are, of course, some horrendous scenes, some caused by the inmates themselves," Representative William Robinson

said after his inspection. "But it's more peaceful than it was on my last visit [four years ago]. I don't say it's all calm and serene, but it's more peaceful."

Reporters who participated in the tour quoted three prisoners who complained about layers of leftover food and trash that littered the floor of their cell block. Officials noted that some of the inmates had thrown the debris to protest their inclusion in a punitive lockup.

Walpole's deputy superintendent for programs, George Vose, said that the lockup was ordered in four blocks after the November 15 stabbing death of an inmate. He added that the action was taken as a means to investigate causes of the "excessive violence" in the maximum security section of the prison.

Commenting on the conditions in the segregated area, Vose observed that inmates are responsible for cleaning their own cell blocks. "Their incentive to keep their housing unit neat is not great," he said.

In a letter to the *Boston Globe*, Super-

ior Court Justice Henry H. Chmielinski Jr. blamed the unsanitary conditions and the violence at Walpole on "a small number of prisoners." The judge based his observations on a recent visit he made as part of his judicial duties.

"The conditions in Block 4 and Block 10 are frightful," he wrote. "Fecal matter and garbage cover the floors, obscenities are scrawled on the walls and a general air of decay permeates the atmosphere. But who created these conditions? Certainly not the administration nor guards but rather the inmates themselves."

While the public debate surrounding the conditions at Walpole rages on, a special commission of the Massachusetts legislature has called for the implementation of a uniform sentencing policy that could lead to a doubling of the number of state inmates.

The proposal by the Legislative Commission on Uniform Sentencing and Revision of the Criminal Law Statutes would require the construction of three new prisons, thereby increasing the number of insti-

tutions maintained by the Department of Correction to 24.

Noting that the present sentencing system is "archaic and confusing and robbing society of the justice it deserves," the commission recommended the imposition of minimum mandatory sentences for crimes against persons and property, with longer jail terms for repeat offenders.

The panel's plan, which would reportedly double the state's correctional budget of \$20 million, includes other provisions that would dilute the discretionary power of state judges by prohibiting indeterminate sentences and strip the state's parole board of its authority to release inmates from prison.

All of the commission's recommendations involve changes in the state's criminal code, and will be subject to a public hearing before the legislative Judiciary Committee. Final approval of the plan must come from the full legislature and from Governor Edward J. King, who outlined mandatory sentencing policies of his own during his election campaign last year.

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

Clothbound: \$10.00

TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York
and
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York
with a Foreword by
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Paperback: \$5.95

POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Development

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police, the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service, the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline; criminal law; police science and technology; police unions and organizations; academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

100 pages each issue

March, 1978, June, September, December

Paperbound
\$20.00

To: The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019

Name _____

Please send me ☐ TERRORISM, ☐ THE LITERATURE OF
POLICE CORRUPTION, and ☐ enter my charter subscription
for POLICE STUDIES. Enclosed is my payment of \$ _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Chicago cops differ on vet rules

Continued from Page 1
and that Pounian has the discretion of whether to grant the extra credits.

Curtin, meanwhile, is standing on his contention that a personnel rule regarding veterans status that went into effect on January 1, 1979 does apply to his case and does not specify that points be granted only to veterans with wartime duty.

As Judge Dunne considers the merits of Curtin's suit, his District Court colleague, Judge Richard Curry, is examining the plea of 37 sergeants who took the Chicago PD's lieutenants exam during the same month that the captains test was given. The group contends that they will fall further down the list if veterans points are added.

It appears that the sergeants are hedging their bets in the event that Curtin is successful with his suit. They are asking Curry for an injunction to prohibit the city from following through on what they say is an intention to add the preference credits to the captains and lieutenants exams.

The sergeants contended that the added points were not mentioned at the time of the exam, the personnel rules do not make provisions for the credits, especially for peacetime service, and that to allow the granting of points at this time would constitute a breach of contract and the denial of due process.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Judicial Research Analyst. The State Court Administrator of South Dakota is seeking an individual to handle the analysis of data leading to the development of judicial standards. The successful candidate will also be responsible for the completion of management reports.

Requirements include an undergraduate degree in math or statistics and four years of experience in research analysis, two of them in a court environment. Candidates with an MA in public or judicial administration with course work in administration analysis, plus two years in a court environment or equivalent will also be considered. Salary will range from \$19,073 to \$21,590.

Send resume to: Dan Schenk, Personnel Officer, State Court Administrator's Office, Pierre, SD 57501. Filing deadline is January 31, 1979.

Criminal Justice Planning Coordinator. The multiple jurisdiction planning agency of San Diego, California is soliciting candidates for the post of coordinator. Applicants must hold a suitable degree and have extensive professional and administrative experience in criminal justice planning. Monthly salary will range from \$2,048 to \$2,257. Apply by January 26, 1979 to San Diego Personnel Department, 1375 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92101. Telephone: (714) 236-2191.

Crime Analysis Supervisor. The Charlotte, North Carolina Police Department seeks an applicant who is capable of supervising the force's crime analysis section. The position involves statistical analysis and reports, projection of crime and calls for service trends, structuring of patrol response areas, and manpower deployment.

A B.S. or B.A. degree in a relevant field is required as is supervisory experience in statistical and analytical work in a police environment. Salary ranges from \$16,721 to \$21,340 annually.

Interested individuals should send a resume with a salary history to: Art Brown, Personnel Department, City of Charlotte, 600 East Trade Street, Charlotte, NC 28202.

State Trooper. The New York State Police will administer an examination for the position of trooper on April 7, 1979, at locations throughout the state. Successful candidates will then be given the opportunity to participate in a qualifying competitive physical performance test. Prior to appointment, successful applicants must also undergo a medical examination and an extensive background investigation.

Applicants must be United States citizens and must be 21 years old as of the date of appointment. Persons age 20 and over will be permitted to participate in the selection process. A person who reaches age 29 will no longer be eligible for appointment, except candidates with military duty, as defined in Section 243 of the Military Law. These applicants may use allowable service time to extend the age limit proportionately up to a maximum age of 35.

Applications for examination can be obtained at any New York State Police installation, or by writing to Director of Personnel, New York State Police, State Campus, Building No. 22, Albany, NY 12226. Applications must be postmarked no later than March 9, 1979.

Confidential Investigator. The City of New York's Department of Transportation is accepting applications for confidential investigator. Requirements are a BA/BS in criminal justice and experience related to investigations or security. Salary is \$12,700 per annum. Graduates may send resume with cover letter to: David Levin, The City of New York Department of Transportation, 40 Worth Street, New York, NY 10013.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at St. Cloud State University has two tenure track faculty positions in criminal justice, one for a law enforcement specialist and one for a criminal justice generalist.

For the first vacancy a minimum of a Master's or a Juris Doctorate degree is required, and a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related area is preferred. Applied experience in law enforcement, publications, and related teaching experience are desired.

For the latter position, a minimum of a Master's or Juris Doctorate degree is required. Again, a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or a closely related area is preferred.

Applied experience in criminal justice, publications, and related teaching experience are desired.

The deadline for applications and supporting documents for both positions is March 31, 1979. For information and an application form, contact Dr. Robert Pront, Director, The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN 56301.

Criminalistics and Security. Indiana University of Pennsylvania has two tenure-track positions open in criminology. The first requires teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in criminalistics. Successful candidate will participate in the advisement of students, committee assignments, and other professional activities, and be required to instruct at branch campuses.

The second position requires teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in industrial and private security. Advisement of students, committee assignments and other professional activities will be required, and the successful candidate may also instruct at branch campuses. Ph.D. preferred. Will consider M.S. with sufficient academic preparation to finish a related Ph.D. within three years from date of appointment.

Appointment at associate professor requires four or more years of college level teaching and/or practical experience in a related field. The salary range for assistant is \$14,000 to \$19,310, and for the associate is \$17,545 to \$22,705 for a nine month appointment.

Submit resumes to: Thomas C. Gray, D. Crim., Chairperson, Search Committee, Department of Criminology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania 15705 by February 16, 1979. Phone: (412) 357-2720 or 2721.

Criminal Justice Teaching Positions. Arizona State University's Center of Criminal Justice has two tenure-track faculty positions, one at the assistant professor level and the other as associate professor, beginning in mid-August, 1979.

An earned doctorate in a relevant discipline and substantive knowledge in criminal justice are required; ABD's nearing completion will receive consideration for the junior position. For the assistant professorship, preference will be given to applicants with demonstrated teaching, research, and publication abilities.

For the second position, qualifications include graduate teaching experience, graduate research supervision, and extensive research and academic publications. For both positions, demonstrated research interests in criminal justice and service to criminal justice agencies through experience, research or consulting activities are desirable. An active research program is expected of appointees.

Salary will be determined by experience and qualifications.

Applications must be complete to be considered and must be received by March 1, 1979. Send an updated vita, three letters of reference and, if available, copies of recent publications to: Dr. Thomas D. Kennedy, Personnel Committee, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

Overseas Teaching. The University of Maryland's University College seeks excellent classroom teachers for its overseas baccalaureate programs in Europe and the Far East. The positions require a Ph.D., A.B.D. or two relevant M.A.'s; teaching competence in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement plus a related outside discipline); recent successful teaching experience at the undergraduate level, and U.S. citizenship.

The position also demands frequent travel from country to country. Schools and housing are not provided and are expensive.

Send resume before April 15, 1979 to: Assistant Dean, Overseas Program, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Director, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology. The University of Maryland is seeking candidates for this position, with the following qualifications: an established reputation as a scholar as evidenced by a substantial record of publications; active involvement in funded research; evidence of administrative ability; commitment to a multidisciplinary approach to the study of criminal justice and criminology; commitment to maintaining excellence in graduate and undergraduate education, and

eligibility for appointment at the full professor level.

Interested applicants should contact the University before February 15, 1979. Send vita and the names of three references to: Dr. Nancy S. Anderson, Search Committee Chairman, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Criminal Justice Faculty. La Salle College, an undergraduate liberal arts institution, has a tenure track teaching position in criminal justice, starting fall 1979. Doctorate is preferred, but masters plus will be considered. Experience is desirable. Equal opportunity and affirmative action employer. Send letter and resume to Department of Sociology, La Salle College, Philadelphia, PA 19141. Filing deadline is February 15, 1979.

Assistant Professor — Administration of Justice. Portland State University's undergraduate program has an opening at the assistant professor rank beginning September 15, 1979. The position will be a nine-month appointment on tenure track, with a salary of \$16,000. Teaching assignments will be in the general field of criminal justice, including such courses as introductory survey, research methodology and contemporary problems.

All candidates must have earned doctorate or be in the final phase of completing doctoral requirements other than a J.D., in a field directly related to the administration of justice, and at least two years of full-time criminal justice experience. Send letter of application, resume, and official graduate transcripts by February 15, 1979 to: Charles A. Tracy, Head, Administration of Justice Department, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207. Portland State University is an Equal Opportunity-Affirmative Action Employer.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Illinois State University's Criminal Justice Sciences Department has two fall 1979, tenure track position openings. Successful candidate for the first position will participate in the development of courses for inservice law enforcement personnel, teach in the area of criminal justice and law enforcement, and facilitate inservice training for criminal justice personnel. Background preparation in criminal justice, sociology and/or public administration is desirable. Experience in criminal justice is also desirable but law enforcement background is preferred. Ph.D. preferred, A.B.D. considered.

Second position involves teaching criminal and juvenile justice courses and participating in the development of a master's degree program and courses. Background preparation in criminal justice, sociology and/or public administration is desirable. Experience in criminal justice desirable, but corrections background is preferred.

A third position may become available to teach courses in the area of criminal justice, focusing on the area of management/planning in the criminal justice system. Background preparation in criminal justice, sociology and/or public administration is desirable. Ph.D. required. Salary and rank for the above positions is negotiable and will be determined in accord with credentials.

Deadline date is April 1, 1979. Send resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: Steven G. Cox, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

RESUME

Looking For A Job?
Changing Careers?

Your RESUME must generate enough interest to secure an interview.

For Personalized Attention
to meet your needs CALL:

CREATIVE RESUME ASSOCIATES
(212) 691-7950 Ext. 1065

"Law Enforcement Practitioners
serving the
Criminal Justice Community"

Upcoming Events

February 19-23, 1979. Hostage Negotiating Course. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Fee \$250. For more information, contact Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

February 22-23, 1979. Crimes Against the Elderly Seminar. To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more details, contact Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone (212) 247-1600.

February 23-24, 1979. Police Fitness Workshop. To be held in Tacoma, Washington. Presented by The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. For more details, consult Dr. Dick Keelor, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, D.C.

February 26-March 2, 1979. Scheduling Work Shifts and Days Off Using Microcomputer, Programmable Pocket Calculators and Manual Methods. To be held in St. Louis by the Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105. Telephone: (314) 862-8272.

February 26-March 2, 1979. Developing and Managing Crime Prevention Programs. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, write to: Admissions, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone (502) 588-6987.

February 26-March 2, 1979. Correctional Auxiliary Program. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact Jack McArthur, Director Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gam Ave., P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone (209) 526-2000.

February 28-March 2, 1979. Twenty-Fourth Annual Southern Conference on Corrections. Sponsored by the School of Criminology and the Center for Professional Development and Public Service at Florida State University. To be held at the Tallahassee Hilton, Tallahassee, Florida. Fee \$35. For more details, contact Center for Professional Development and Public Service Hecht House 318, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

March 1-2, 1979. Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar. To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more information see February 22-23.

March 4-8, 1979. Corporate Security Management Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development. Fee \$235. For more information, contact Edwin J. Donovan, 5203 Henderson Human Development Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

March 5-8, 1979. The Executive and Managing Organizational Change. To be held in San Diego by the Police Executive Institute. For further information, contact G. Patrick Gallagher, Director, Police Executive Institute, 1909 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006. Telephone (202) 833-1460.

March 5-9, 1979. Annual Regional Conference of the National Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention. To be held at the

Holiday Inn in Dallas, Texas. Sponsored by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners and the University of Dallas. Fee \$300. Registration deadline Feb. 14, 1979. For further information, contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone, President, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, P.O. Box 30292, Dallas, TX 75230. Telephone: (214) 241-5593.

March 5-9, 1979. Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar. To be held in Evanston, Illinois, by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, consult: February 19-23.

March 12-16, 1979. Assets Protection Course. To be held at the Davidson Conference Center on the University of Southern California campus in Los Angeles. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. For more information, contact Debra A. Moss, ASIS, 200 K St., N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

March 14-16, 1979. Civil Liabilities Workshop. To be held at the Holiday Inn-Center Strip, in Las Vegas. Presented by the Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For further information, contact Michael O'Neill, President Theorem Institute, 1737 North First St., Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone (800) 538-6896 outside of California, or (408) 294-1427 in-state.

March 18-23, 1979. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For further information, contact: DSG A. DeManro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 449-5200, ext. 240.

March 19-20, 1979. Case Preparation Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. To be held in Rochester, New York. For additional details, see February 26-March 2.

March 19-22, 1979. Investigation of Internal Theft and Fraud. Presented by the Indiana University Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200. For more information, contact Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market Street, Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

March 19-23, 1979. Police Budget Preparation Workshop. To be held in Philadelphia by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300. For more details see February 19-23.

March 19-April 6, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more information, contact John T. Howland, Director, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, 1. Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone (617) 237-4724.

March 21-23, 1979. Forensic Science Program. Conducted by the University of Maryland. Fee \$135. For more details,

write or call: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University College, Conferences and Institute Division, University Blvd. at Adelphi Road, College Pk., MD 20742. Telephone (301) 454-5241.

March 26-30, 1979. Detective Training School. Presented by Macon County Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact Macon County Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 309, Warren, MI 48090.

March 28-29, 1979. Workshop in Jail Administration. To be held at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. For further information, contact Dr. James Opolot, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL 35294. Telephone: (205) 934-2069.

March 29-31, 1979. Scientific Investigation of Crime Seminar. To be held in Miami, Florida by the University of Alaska's Police Training Program. For more details, contact: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Ellison Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AS 99701.

April 1-3, 1979. Georgia Chiefs Course. Presented by Criminal Justice Division Institute of Government, University of Georgia. Fee \$105. For further information, contact Mr. Mike Swanson, Head, Continuing Education Programs, Criminal Justice Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Telephone (404) 542-2994.

April 2-4, 1979. The Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. For more information about the workshop, contact Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe Dr., Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

April 2-5, 1979. The Executive and Media Relations. To be held in Washington, D.C. by the Police Executive Institute. For more details, consult March 5-8.

April 2-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more information, see February 26-March 2.

April 2-13, 1979. Middle Management Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee \$125. For more details, contact Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Avenue North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33723.

April 4-6, 1979. Terrorism Course. Conducted by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135. For more details, consult March 21-23.

THE TRUTH MACHINE

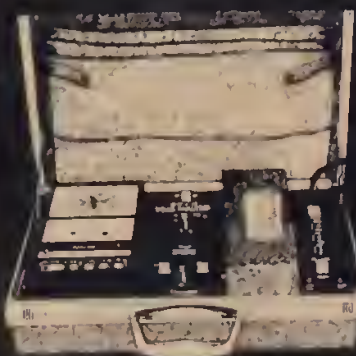
Introducing the MARK II Voice Analyzer. An amazing scientific instrument designed for measuring emotional stress reactions and detecting truth or deception quickly and accurately. The voice is instantly analyzed by the unit and a NUMERICAL value of the emotional stress level of the speaker's response is immediately displayed.

Housed in an attache case, the portable MARK II Voice Analyzer is a hybrid digital computer. It detects the inaudible subconscious changes of stress in a person's voice tones. These changes are an accurate measure of truth or lies.

The MARK II, accurate as the more complex polygraph-like detector, can be operated by anyone after a brief orientation. And, truth concerning a specific issue can be detected in minutes with just a few questions.

The applications are numerous: Pre-employment screening, police, fire and safety investigations, insurance adjustment, internal loss prevention, or as a high level conference lie detector in negotiations involving important contracts or large financial transactions.

Certified courses in lie detection and stress analysis using the MARK II Voice Analyzer are run monthly to train new students and those interested in the field of voice analysis. For further information, request our course schedule and catalog.



ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

- Binocular Cameras
- Night Vision Systems
- Parabolic Microphone
- Scramblers
- Miniature Recorders
- Telephone Recorders
- Attache Case Recorder
- Vehicle Followers
- Body Armour
- Body Transmitter
- Countermeasures Equip.
- Telephone Line Analyzer
- Identification Equip.
- Weapons Detectors
- Explosives Detector
- Letter Bomb Detector
- Bomb Blanket
- Surveillance Equip.
- Countermeasure Services

LEA

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.
88 Holmes St. Belleville, N.J., U.S.A. 07109
(201) 751-0001 Cable: LEA

Police call-in program seen as boon to persons living alone

The life of a Lynchburg, Virginia woman was saved recently by a phone call from the city's sheriff's department which was made as a routine part of the agency's Operation Call In program. The woman is one of 25 participants in the expanding project that is designed to provide a lifeline to the community for persons who live alone.

When the woman became deathly ill and was unable to make her daily call to the sheriff's department, a call-in operator phoned her. Receiving no response, the operator dispatched a patrol car to the woman's home. The officers found the woman unconscious on the floor, and rushed her to the hospital where she recovered.

Sheriff L.W. Simpson reported that the woman is alive today because someone cared. "That's what Operation Call In is all about — showing compassion and concern for people who live alone," he said.

Simpson developed the community service program from similar projects that are operating in other cities after an apparent needless tragedy occurred in his community. "Just one block from my office in the Lynchburg City Jail and one block from the Lynchburg Police Department, an elderly lady died and wasn't discovered for three days."

Remarking that "we don't discriminate," the sheriff said that the program is open to any of the city's single residents. He observed that many people who live alone are elderly or persons with severe medical problems.

"It's very simple," Simpson said of the program's operation. "There is no cost involved. All we ask is that participants call us each day between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. to let us know they're all right."

In cases where a participant fails to call, Operation Call In initiates a step-by-step search. "We call them," the sheriff noted

"If we don't get an answer, then we'll call the next door neighbor. If the neighbor isn't home or hasn't seen the individual, then we'll send a sheriff's car out to the home and check on the person."

The sheriff's department has made it relatively simple for live-alones to sign up for the program, requesting that they merely call for an application form. "We ask them to give us their name, address and phone number, the address of their nearest neighbor or relative and their doctor's telephone number," Simpson stated.

In addition to mailing the prospective member an application form, program officials send each client an operation sheet that explains the program and a set of stickers listing Operation Call In phone numbers.

"When they send the application form back, we telephone them saying we have received it, and from that day forth they are official members of Operation Call In," the sheriff noted.

Simpson is looking forward to the continued growth of the project and he indicated that he would like to see it expand to a total community effort. "It's my fervent hope that Operation Call In will grow to such demand that I won't be able to handle it," he said. "Then we can turn it over to an interested community group."

—Tom Spratt

✓ Police Christmas Cords

✓ Handcuff Jewelry
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

✓ Custom Police Jewelry

Send for your Catalog: 50¢
Refundable on your first order

J. B. Benson Enterprises
P.O. BOX 2877-EN
ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92804

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

SENIOR FILM — "Crime Senior Alert" offers the elderly practical information designed to help them protect themselves from becoming victims of the growing trend in crimes against the senior citizens.

Emphasizing that the elderly can take positive action to avoid being victimized, the 18-minute color film illustrates such simple protective rules as "never let a stranger into your home" and "never argue with a gun."

Specific crime situations are covered, with the movie providing tips on protecting a home against burglary, foiling a purse snatcher, developing safe car habits and avoiding high-risk areas.

By portraying active seniors who are aware of the crime problem, the film is designed to show the elderly that they can take meaningful precautions before becoming victims, rather than after the fact.

The film was produced by AIMS Instructional Media with consultant assistance from the Crime Prevention for Senior Program of Montgomery County, Maryland, the Crime Prevention Unit of Pinellas County, Florida Sheriff's Department, and the Mansfield, Ohio Police Department.

For purchase and rental information, contact: AIMS Instructional Media, Inc., 626 Justin Avenue, Glendale, CA 91201. Telephone: (213) 240-9300.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE — A 13-week home study course, entitled "Principles of Investigation and Security," is available from Western College of Criminology, a two-year post-secondary institution which was founded last year.

Designed to qualify students for positions in the private security industry, the course covers such topics as survey and investigation of industrial environments,

shoplifting, courtroom presentation, security against civil disturbances, fundamentals of identity and background records, industrial sabotage, surveillance and stakeout, and report writing fundamentals.

The certificate home studies program attempts to teach practical techniques of security and investigation rather than examining the causes of criminal behavior. Approved by the California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Western College also offers a residence degree program.

For complete information, write Western College of Criminology, 23842 S. Hawthorne Boulevard, Torrance, CA 90505.

RESIDENTIAL ALARM — Sentry's Commander model features a master control panel that combines all functions required to operate and test the home system with a two-tone siren that produces distinctive alarms for fire or intrusion emergencies.

Housed in a solid-hardwood frame and gold-tone faceplate, the master unit is flush-mounted and includes lighted panels that denote the nature of the alarm, a coded keyboard and switches for alarm testing and reset.

A separate control cabinet, which houses the unit's electronics can be installed out of view. Connection between the two modules is accomplished with a ribbon cable and connectors, which permit correct interconnection of 20 circuits in a relatively brief period of time.

The system features three independent intrusion circuits that allow separation of a delayed entry door loop from an instant-acting perimeter circuit and an interior trap loop. False alarms are minimized through the keyboard arming circuit that operates only when the three loops are normal. Upon entry, the resident is reminded to disarm the alarm by a pulsating buzzer.

When the resident is at home, he can activate the interior loop for intrusion protection. For added security, the unit contains an emergency alarm function which is set off by pushing two asterisk keys on the panel, sounding either an audible or an optional silent signal. An independent fire loop is included to power and monitor smoke detectors.

For additional information, write Sentry Technology, Inc., 222 Mt. Hermon Road, Santa Cruz, CA 95066. Telephone: (408) 438-3311.

RAPE PSYCHOLOGY FILM — Produced for use in law enforcement training programs and in public information forums, "Rape and the Rapist" dramatizes the findings of recent surveys which have uncovered some important trends, background details and characteristics that many rapists share.

In examining the phenomenon of gang rape, the movie points out that it generally takes place when a victim is in the wrong place at the wrong time. However, the film stresses that nearly 75 percent of all rapes are pre-planned, with the rapist designing a story and performance that will give him a psychological advantage over his victim.

More information is available from Motorola Teleprograms Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (800) 323-1900.

Worth Millions

Every two weeks, Law Enforcement News reports on the latest criminal justice research findings, providing the crucial details about studies which have cost millions of dollars to produce. Our readers learn which projects are worth considering in their own individual situations and which projects are failures. Some police administrators think of LEN as an ever expanding training manual that is constantly being updated with articles concerning important studies, recent court decisions, the latest crime statistics, and new crime fighting products. In short, there is a growing feeling among law enforcement practitioners and educators that we cover their beat as no one else can.



Please enter my subscription as indicated:

- ☐ \$ 9.50 — one year
☐ \$17.00 — two years

- ☐ \$13.00 — one year (foreign)
☐ \$25.00 — three years

Name

Title Agency

Address

City State Zip

☐ payment enclosed

☐ please bill me

Return to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.